

PAR

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.
Lodge'd in a small *partition*; and the rest
Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known. *Milton.*
4. That by which different parts are separated.
It doth not follow, that God, without respect, doth teach
us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference,
in such things indifferent as have hitherto been disputed of.
Hooker, b. iv. f. 6.
Make *partitions* of wood in a hoghead, with holes in
them, and mark the difference of their sound from that of an
hoghead without such *partitions*. *Bacon.*
Partition firm and sure,
The waters underneath from those above
Dividing. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Enclosures our factions have made in the church, become
a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it.
Decay of Piety.
At one end of it, is a great *partition*, designed for an
opera. *Addison.*
The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; and
where one sin has entered, legions will force their way.
Rogers's Sermons.
5. Part where separation is made.
The mound was newly made, no fight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass,
The well-united fods so closely lay. *Dryden.*
To *PARTITION*. *v. a.* To divide into distinct parts.
These fides are uniform without, though feversally *partitioned*
within. *Bacon.*
PARTLET. *n. f.* A name given to a hen; the original signifi-
cation being a ruff or band, or covering for the neck.
Hammer.
Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unroofed
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakesp.*
Tir'd with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* strips. *Hall.*
Dame *partlet* was the sovereign of his heart;
He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*
PARTLY. *adv.* [from *part*.] In some measure; in some de-
gree; in part.
That part, which, since the coming of Christ, *partly* hath
embraced, and *partly* shall hereafter embrace the christian re-
ligion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of
Christ. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 1.*
The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notori-
ous for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take
to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that
does not make labour so necessary to them, and *partly* out of
the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their
bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent hu-
mour. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
PARTNER. *n. f.* [from *part*.]
1. *Partaker*; sharer; one who has part in any thing; associate.
My noble *partner*,
You greet with present grace,
That he seems rapt withal. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
Noble *partners*
Touch you the slowest points with sweetest terms. *Shakesp.*
Thofe of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbe-
lieving work of the tower. *Raleigh's History.*
To undergo
Myself the total crime; or to accuse
My other self, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*
Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glass, which,
proudly sitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself
brother to the sun and moon, and *partner* with the stars.
Peacham's Geometry.
The foul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again
qualified to bear her company. *Addison.*
2. One who dances with another.
Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
I must not yet forsake you. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
To *PARTNER*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to associate
with a partner.
A lady who
So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'st king double: to be *partner'd*
With tomboys, hir'd with self-exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakesp.*
PARTNERSHIP. *n. f.* [from *partner*.]
1. Joint interest or property.
He does possession keep,
And is too wise to hazard *partnership*. *Dryden.*
2. The union of two or more in the same trade.
'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, *partnerships* and all man-
ner of civil dealings, to have a strict regard to the disposition
of those we have to do withal. *L'Estrange.*
PARTOOK. Preterite of *partake*.
PARTRIDGE. *n. f.* [from *perdrix*, Fr. *pertris*, Welsh; *perdix*, Lat.]
A bird of game.
The king is come out to seek a *partridge*, as when one doth hunt
a *partridge* in the mountains. *Sam. xxvi. 20.*

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- PARTURIENT*. *adj.* [from *parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.
PARTURITION. *n. f.* [from *parturis*, Latin.] The state of
being about to bring forth.
Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the pre-
vious conditions of birth, but also unto the *parturition* or very
birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PARTY. *n. f.* [from *partie*, French.]
1. A number of persons confederated by familiarity of designs
or opinions in opposition to others; a faction.
When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambi-
guity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the
slave of vain glory or a party. *Locke.*
This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to
those, who live at a distance from the fashionable world. *Addison.*
Party writers are so sensible of the secret virtue of an in-
nuendo, that they never mention the *q*—n at length. *Spectator.*
This *party* rage in women only serves to aggravate animos-
ities that reign among them. *Addison's Spectator, No 81.*
As he never leads the conversation into the violence and
rage of *party* disputes, I listened to him with pleasure. *Taylor.*
Division between those of the same *party*, exposes them to
their enemies. *Pope.*
The most violent *party* men are such, as, in the conduct of
their lives, have discovered least sense of religion or mora-
lity. *Swift.*
2. One of two litigants.
When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*,
if pinched with the cholic, you make faces like mummies,
and dismiss the controversy more entangled by your hearing;
all the peace you make in their cause, is calling both *parties*
knaves. *Shakesp.*
The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges.
Exodus xxii. 9.
If a bishop be a *party* to a suit, and excommunicates his
adversary; such excommunication shall not bar his adver-
sary from his action. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
3. One concerned in any affair.
The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a *party* to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The trespass of the queen. *Shakesp.*
I do suspect this trash
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shakesp.*
4. Side; persons engaged against each other.
Our Poes compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd:
The peace, both *parties* want, is like to last. *Dryden.*
5. Cause; side.
Agle came in, to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*
6. A select assembly.
Let me extol a cat, on oysters fed,
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*
If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation,
they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the
least regard for politeness or good sense. *Swift.*
7. Particular person; a person distinct from, or opposed to,
another.
As the paced on, she was stopped with a number of trees,
so thickly placed together, that she was afraid the should,
with rushing through, stop the speech of the lamentable *party*,
which she was so desirous to understand. *Sidney.*
The minister of justice may, for publick example, vir-
tuously will the execution of that *party*, whose pardon another,
for confanguinity's sake, as virtuously may desire. *Hooker.*
If the jury found, that the *party* slain was of English race,
it had been adjudged felony. *Davies on Ireland.*
How shall this be compass'd? canst thou bring me to the
party? *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
The smoke received into the nostrils, causes the *party* to
lie as if he were drunk. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not needful to
concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the
party wounded. *Bacon's Natural History.*
He that confesses his sin, and prays for pardon, hath pun-
ished his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by
the offended *party*, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*
Though there is a real difference between one man and
another, yet the *party*, who has the advantage, usually mag-
nifies the inequality. *Collier on Pride.*
8. A detachment of soldiers: as, he commanded that *party* sent
thither.
- PARTY-COLOURED*. *adj.* [from *party* and *coloured*.] Having diversity
of colours.
The fulsome ewes,
Then conceiving, did, in yearning time,
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
The leopard was valuing himself upon the lustre of his
party-coloured skin. *L'Estrange.*
From one father both,
Both girl with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*
Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie. *Dryden.*
I looked

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- I looked with as much pleasure upon the little *party-coloured*
assembly, as upon a bed of tulips.
Nor is it hard to beautify each month
With files of *party-colour'd* fruits. *Phillips.*
Four knaves in garb succinct, a trusty band,
And *party-coloured* troops, a shining train,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*
PARTY-JURY. *n. f.* [in law.] A jury in some trials half fo-
reigners and half natives.
PARTY-MAN. *n. f.* [from *party* and *man*.] A factious person; an
adversary of a party.
PARTY-WALL. *n. f.* [from *party* and *wall*.] Wall that separates one
house from the next.
'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole
story of the *party-wall*, before they work up the fronts.
PARTIS. *n. f.* [Fr.] A church or church porch: applied to the
meetings or law-disputes among young students in the inns of
courts, and also to that disputation at Oxford, called *disputa-*
tion partis. *Bailey.*
PARTITUDE. *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleness; mi-
nuteness.
The little ones of *partitude* cannot reach to the fame
floor with them. *Glanville.*
PARTIVITY. *n. f.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleness; minute-
ness.
What are these for fineness and *parvity*, to those minute
animalcula discovered in pepper-water. *Roy.*
PAS. *n. f.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremost.
In her poor circumstances, she still prefer'd the mien of a
gentlewoman; when she came into any full assembly, she
would not yield the *pas* to the best of them. *Arbuthnot.*
PASCHAL. *adj.* [from *pascha*, French; *paschalis*, Latin.]
1. Relating to the passover.
2. Relating to Easter.
PASH. *n. f.* [from *pas*, Spanish.] A kiss. *Hammer.*
Thou want'st a rough *pas*, and the shoots that I have,
To be full like me. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
To *PASH*. *v. a.* [from *persu*, Dutch.] To strike; to crush.
With my armed fist
I'll *pas* him o'er the face. *Shakespeare.*
Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and *pas* thee dead. *Dryden.*
PASQUE-FLOWER. *n. f.* [from *pasquilla*, Latin.]
The flower consists of several leaves, which are placed in
a circular order, and expand in form of a rose; out of the
middle of which rises a pointed, befest, for the most part,
with chives, which afterward becomes a fruit, in which the
seeds are gathered, as it were in a little head, each ending
in a small hair: to which must be added some little leaves,
encompassing the pedicle below the flower; as the anemone,
from which the *pasque-flower* differs in the seeds, ending in a
tail. *Miller.*
PASQUIL. *n. f.* [from *pasquino*, a statue at Rome, to
PASQUIN. which they affix any lampoon or paper of
satirical observation.] A lampoon.
He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and
down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Hawel.*
The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-
days, are a sort of playing with the four and twenty letters,
without sense, truth, or wit. *Taylor, N° 92.*
To *PASS*. *v. n.* [from *passer*, French; *passus*, a step, Latin.]
1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be pro-
gressive.
Tell him his long trouble is *passing*.
Out of this world. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
If I have found favour in thy fight, *pas* not away from
thy servant. *Genes.*
While my glory *passeth* by, I will put thee in a cleft of the
rock, and will cover thee, while I *pas* by. *Exodus xxxiii. 22.*
Thus will I cut off him that *passeth* out, and him that
returneth. *Ezekiel xxxv. 7.*
They took the fords of Jordan, and suffered not a man to
pas over. *Judges iii. 28.*
This heap and this pillar be witnesses, that I will not *pas*
over to thee, and that thou shalt not *pas* over it and this
pillar unto me for harm. *Genes. xxi. 32.*
An idea of motion not *passing* on, is not better than idea
of motion at rest. *Locke.*
Heedless of those cares, with anguish hung,
He felt their *Recesses* as they *pas'd* along.
If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and fel-
dom *pas* on to him that directed it. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*
2. To go; to make way.
Her face, her hands were torn
With *passing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*
3. To make transition from one thing to another.
Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to
those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pas*
from just to unjust. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

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4. To vanish; to be lost.
Trust not too much to that enchanting face;
Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pas*. *Dryden.*
5. To be spent; to go away.
The time, when the thing existed, is the idea of that
space of duration, which *passed* between some fixed period
and the being of that thing. *Locke.*
We see, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on
one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of
ideas that *pas* in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that
earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part
of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is. *Locke.*
6. To be at an end; to be over.
Their officious haste,
Who would before have born him to the sky;
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *pas*;
Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly. *Dryden.*
7. To die; to pass from the present life to another state.
The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him *pas* peaceably. *Shakespeare.*
8. To be changed by regular gradation.
Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs;
a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbuthnot.*
9. To go beyond bounds. Obsolete.
Why this *passes*, Mr. Ford:—you are not to go loose any
longer, you must be pinnioned. *Shakespeare.*
10. To be in any state.
I will cause you to *pas* under the rod, and I will bring you
into the bond of the covenant. *Ezekiel xx. 37.*
11. To be enacted.
Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those
things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which
still *passed*, notwithstanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*
Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons,
and some think they may be rejected. *Swift.*
This pernicious project, if *passed* into a law, would have
been of the worst consequence. *Swift.*
12. To be effected; to exist. Unless this may be thought a
noun with the articles suppressed, and be explained thus: it
came to the *pas* that.
I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *pas*
that the church should every where have able preachers to in-
struct the people. *Hooker, b. v. f. 3.*
When the case required diffimulation, if they used it, it
came to *pas* that the former opinion of their good faith made
them almost invincible. *Bacon's Essays.*
13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money
will not *pas*.
That trick, said she, will not *pas* twice. *Hudibras.*
Their excellencies will not *pas* for such in the opinion of
the learned, but only as things which have less of error in
them. *Dryden.*
False eloquence *passeth* only where true is not understood,
and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted
with good. *Fulton on the Classics.*
The grossest suppositions *pas* upon them, that the wild Irish
were taken in toys; but that, in some time, they would
grow tame. *Swift.*
14. To be practised artfully or successfully.
This practice hath most shrewdly *pas* upon thee;
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,
Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakespeare.*
Though frauds may *pas* upon men, they are as open as the
light to him that searches the heart. *L'Estrange.*
15. To be regarded as good or ill.
He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the re-
formed; so that this won't *pas* for a fault in him, 'till 'tis
proved one in us. *Atterbury.*
16. To occur; to be transacted.
If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have
recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our
own mind. *Watts's Logick.*
17. To be done.
Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in
prayers, provided that no indirect act *pass* upon them to de-
file them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*
18. To heed; to regard.
As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pas* not;
It is to you, good people, that I speak,
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakespeare.*
19. To determine finally; to judge capitally.
Though well we may not *pas* upon his life,
Without the form of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'sy to our wrath. *Shakespeare.*
20. To be supremely excellent.
To thrust; to make a push in fencing.
To see thee fight, to see thee *pas* thy paneto. *Shakespeare.*
Both advance
Against each other, and with sword and lance
They lash, they foil, they *pas*, they strive to bore
Their conflicts. *Dryden.*